CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS

THE WYLIE INVESTIGATION

SUCCESSOR TO TREASURER NEW

MR. WYMAN THE FAVORED MAN

ACTION ON THE SILVER BILL

ST. LOUIS' WORK.

TWEED'S LIEUTEN ANT NOMINATE

SAM TILDEN IS THE MAN

BE WINS ON THE SECOND BALLOT

JOHN KELLY'S COHORTS DEFEATED

PUGILIST MORRISSEY VICTOR

CONFUSION IN CONVENTION

LONG-DRAWN-OUT PLATFORM

WILD PROMISES AND PREDICTIONS

About Republican Maladministration

THE OLD TALE UNFOLDED

Sr. Louis, June 28.-After a long session of eleven hours Tilden was nominated upon a purely negative platform. Payne, of Ohio, will probably be named for Vice President to-morrow morning. This will give a ticket composed of two prominent railway men, who have wrung for-tunes from the earnings of the people by defending those railway monopolies with which they have been identified. These fortunes will now be spent to secure their election. The ticket is labeled reform. The power of money has been felt from the outset, and has carried everything before it. By a succession of victories over all the representations of labor the railmonopolies have struck the friends

the water routes under the guise of reform. Cheap transportation has been called up in this unhallowed victory. The money kings of the East issued the edict, and the labor of the West has been sacrificed to the golden song of the syren. The battle is now to be waged between labor and capital, the producers and consumers on the one hand and the brokers, bankers, dealers and railway monopolies on the other. The re-sult cannot be doubted that Hayes and Wheeler will sweep the country as the friends of labor.

St. Louis, June 28.—The committee on plat-form sat until 1 o'clock this morning and then adjourned without coming to any conclusion, the serious differences relating entirely to the finan-cial plank. While nothing is omeially known, surrent rumors, well defined, are that a majority favor a plank fabricated by Mr. Dorsheimer, York, which is earnestly opposed by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio. Some of the members doubt their ability to report at the morning session, if at all o'eleck this morning, but had not organized at o'clock this morning, but had not organized at 16-46. The platform is substantially agreed upon except the financial question, but has not been put in form. No reliable symposis of it can be had, because of danger of changes in the final draft. Every seat and standing place in the con-vention hall was filled. President McClernand called the convention to order at 11-55, introducing Father Brady, of St. Louis, who affered prayer, Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, moved to dispense with the resulting of the minutes of very

Agreed to.
Mr. Young, of Georgia, offered a resolution that
he conventism indorses the reform inaugurated
by the House of Representatives in cutting down
ppropriations, approves their investigations of
fraud and congratulating the country on bringing
hits available to instice. fraid and congratulating the country on bringing public criminals to justice.

The Chair decided that the fresolution must go to the committee on the platform.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., offered a resolution that the will of the people for retrenchment, as expressed in the appropriation bills, is and ought to be sustained. Referred to the platform committee.

Mr. Vilas, of Wis., offered a resolution confining delegates' speeches to five minutes, and that ten minutes be allowed for presenting each candidate nominated.

and date nominated.

Mr. Coz, of N. Y., presented a memorial of the Workingmen's Central Union, expressing their iews, and asked that it be made a part of the views, and asked that it be made a part of the proceedings of the convention.

Mr. Eaton, of Kao., moved that it be omitted from the proceedings and referred to the platform committee. Adopted.

Mr. Kelly, of N. Y., at the request of some New York delegates, presented a paper signed by many eminent gentlemen who were opposing the nomination of Governor Tiden. Y Applause and hisses.]

Mr. Jacobs, of N. Y., moved a point of order

THAT THIS WAS OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. McLane, of Md., inquired the order of business.

The Chair. The report of the committee on resolutions is not yet made.

Mr. McLane moved that the convention then proceed at once to ballot. [Applause.] He said there should be no attempt by the convention to hasten the committee on resolutions or bring any pressure upon them; but the convention had the duty to nominate their candidates as early as possible, and he thought they should lose no time in fulfilling that duty.

Mr. Woods, of Mo., offered an amendment that the convention will not ballot until after action air, woods, or Mo., onered an amendment that the convention will not ballot until after action on the report of the committee on resolutions. He urged that no candidates should be elected until the platform is adopted. [Applause,] He suggested the possibility of two reports from the committee. He hoped there would be harmony, but it must be harmony upon principles if success is to be obtained by the unity of the convention.

ments.

Loud cries of "No!" greeted a proposition that the declaration of a State's vote by the chairman of any delegation shall alone be accepted.

Mr. Wallace asked what would be the condi-Mr. Wallace asked what would be the condition if the motion to table failed.

The Chair replied that the convention would then come to a vote on the amendments. The Chair here announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report.

The request for a call of States was withdrawn without taking a vote. The Chair recognized Mr. Meredith, chairman of the committee on platform, who said they had agreed on the resolutions, but had referred it to the committee on revision, and are to meet again at 10 clock.

Mr. Kernan moved to take a recess until 2 o'clock p.m. Carried.

After they adjourned for a recess, and after the presiding officer left the chair, Mr. Pryor was souldly called for. The band played "Dirle." When it finished cries for Pryor were renewed for some minutes, when the band resumed "Dirle." following it with "Yankee Doodle," which was received with cheers. Pryor failing to come forward.

took the platform, and was greeted with applause. He said he had been laboring since he came here to keep cool inside as well as outside. He did not think it proper during the recess of the convention to speak at any considerable length, and especially not to express any personal preference for candidates.

He believed that the great responsibility resting on this convention is to take such measures and present such a platform and candidates as shall make victory certain. The Republican party is a great party and not a weak party. He had fought with it, and knew it inside and out, and he claimed that for fiftsen years it had been a war party, not only during the war, but after the war had ended, by reconstruction of the South, in order to gain unlimited control of both Heuses of Corgress. He said in the Senate a gentleman, (Mr. Stockton of New Jersey,) now on the floor of the convention, was driven from his seat. The speaker proceeded with further illustrations of his charge that the Republican party had usurped power, trampled the Constitution under foot, robbed ten militions of people of every civil right, and subjected them to the will of military dictation.

THE BATTLE WAS TO BE FOUGHT,

lost or won, and the convention's action must be addressed to the necessities of that field and nothing else.

in the present campaign, and said he sympathized entirely and cerdially in the efforts to adjust all minor differences and to agree upon a winning ticket for the Liberals. He protested that they should be found in the front of the coming fight. [Applause,] They want reform and relief, and he heped the convention would put out a platform and a candidate that would unmistakably embrace those ideas. and a candidate that would animal the those deas.

Mr. Wallace, of Pa., followed with a caustic criticism of the Republican party, which he said had made a ticket born of the defect of the only strong candidate hated and denounced by the administration of Grant—men nominated for their negative character alone. He exhorted to tolerance, forbearance and harmony in the convention

The convention was called to order at 2:13. Judge Meredith, of Va., chairman of the com-mittee on resolutions, presented a report stating that a great many resolutions were presented, all of which had been carefully examined and dis-cussed before coming to an agreement. He then requested Mr. Dorsheimer, of N. Y., to read it to the convention, as follows: PLATFORM.

We the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, do here declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention and the Democratic party in each State a scalous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citisens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty of the whole country. We do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union and our devotion to the Constitution of the United States with its amendments universally scoeped as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our stead-fast confidence in the perpetuity of republican government; in absolute acquiesence in the will of the majority. The vital principle of republic in the supremacy in the civil over the military authority, in the total separation of church and State for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment in the liberty of individual conduct. Unvexed by sumptuary laws in the faithful BOSS KELLY HISSED DOWN

EDUCATION OF THE RIBING GENERATION, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history. But while uphold-lig the bond of our Union and great charter of these, our rights, it behoves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people the Union cleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a cerrupt centralism, which, affer indicting upon ten. States the rapacity of carpethag tyrannies, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal Government tiself with incapacity, waste and fraud infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national hone. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which in eleven EDUCATION OF THE RISING GENERATION.

hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbedility and immorality of that party, which during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption; that, instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1878, and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by pubble economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance which shall enable the nation to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system well-devised, and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster

MACHINERY OF CREDIT MACHINERY OF CREDIT
by which ninety-five per cent, of all business
transactions are performed. A system open, public and inspiring general confidence would from
the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings
to all our harassed industry, and set in motion
the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the
mechanical arts; restore employment to labor,
and renew in all its national source

THE PROSPERITY OF THE PROPLE.

Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taration to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly four thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice in equality and false pretense. It vields a dwinding, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industrice to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas.

It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad and depicted the re-American commerce from the Brit to an inferior rank upon the high seas.

It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad and depicted the returns of American agriculture or industry, followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue. Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—State, Federal and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from \$60,000,000 (gold) in 1850 to \$450,000,000 (currency) in 1870. Our aggregate taxation from \$18,000,000 (gold) in 1860 to \$700,000 (currency) in 1870. Our aggregate taxation from \$18,000,000 (gold) in 1860 to \$700,000 (currency) in 1870. Our aggregate taxation from \$18,000,000 (gold) in 1860 to \$700,000,000 (currency) in 1870, or in one decade from less than \$5\$ per head to more than \$78\$ per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice than \$78\$ per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugulity in every department and from every officer of the Government. Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millifons of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil. Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of the Republican Congress, and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens for eign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacin great parentstock, and, in fact, now by law denied citizenship through naturalization as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization, or exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German, and tolerates the revival of the Coolle trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese empire, or such legislation by Congress within a constitutional limitation as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the

Reform is necessary, and can haver be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it. The false issue with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it. The false issue with which the yeard cannot be seen as the public schools, of which the establishment and support belongs exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their futurisation, and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the Treasury to say; the false issue by which they seek to light answ the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples once unnaturally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny. Reform is necessary in the eivil service. Experience proves that an efficient and economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election; be a prize fought for at the ballot-box; be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor, assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be at tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition. Here signin professions falsified in the purformance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform. MONGOLIAN RACE.

sgain professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

REFORM IS NECESSARY.

even more in the higher grades of public service—President, Vice President, judges, Senators, Representatives and Cabinet officers. These and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite. They are a public trust. When the annals of this republic show the diagrace and censure of a Vace President; a lute Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his ruilings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing belances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his Department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guility complicity in trauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed mislemeanors. The demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political erganization infect the body politic, and thereby making no change of measure and no reform. All these abuses, wrongs and crimes—the product of sixteen years assendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by Republican results and convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is power-less to resist the 80,000 effect helders, it leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a pence-ful ciric revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of Administration, a change of system, a change of Administration, a change of system, a change of Administration, a c

and exhorted to firmness. Also, a resolution as to the just claims of soldiers, sailors, and widows and erphans.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, took the platform, and said that at the request of several members of the convention he presented the minority report, recommending striking out the following clause in the majority report, to wit: "As such a his-drance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal." He proposed to substitute therefor the following words: "The law for the resumption of specie payment on the 1st day of January, 1879, having bean enacted by the Republican party without deliberation in Congress and without discussion before the people, and being both ineffectual to secure its object and highly injurious to the business of the country, should be forthwith repealed."

Mr. Ewing moved, and Mr. Exton, of Kansas, seconded that the amendment thus suggested be made.

Mr. Ewing moved, and Mr. Exton, of Kansas, seconded that the amendment thus suggested be made.

Mr. Ewing proceeded to state his objection to the clause proposed to be stricken out. It denounced only one clause of the resumption act, that one fixing the time for resumption; thus, by implication, leaving all the rest to stand as unobjectionable. The construction given to this will be that the Democratic party wants resumption carrier than 1870. Another objection is that the resolution as reported pallers with the question of which it treats. It commits the party to-reduction of greenbacks and perpetuation of the national bank system; leave the Secretary of the Treasury perhaps with the power to issue gold, awaiting the day of resumption, a policy which the Western Democracy simost unanimously oppose. The resolution of the committee supports by implication a bill for which the Democrate says not responsible; a measure which never received a Democratic vote here.

Time was called, and much confusion ensued in consequence of efforts to secure more time for Mr. Ewing.

The Chair ruled that as objection was made the time could not be extended.

Mr. Dorsheimer appealed for the withdrawal of the objection, and it was withdrawn, and by unanmous consent Ewing was authorized to proceed. Another seems of confusion ensued. McLanc, of Md., renewed the objection to hearing Ewing further. Finally, Ewing thanked the convening for the kindly spirit manifested toward him, and said he would trouble them no further. [Cries of 'Ewing i' 'Order '' '' order ''' ''

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., rose to a point of order, in which he was understood to reflect on the Chair for favoritism, and was called to order by the Chair, and directed to take his seat.

Mr. Dorsheimer said he proposed right here to make a straight issue between hard and soft money. [Applause.] By that we will stand or fall. If you want soft money, give your votes to its most distinguished advocate; but if you want to give us any show to carry the hard money. States, stand by th cess. In conclusion, he demanded the call of the States on the question.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, took the platform.

He said Dorrheimer's issue was a false issue as stated by him. There is no issue here of hard or soft money. They were all in

ss soon as healthfully practicable. Whoever desires it earlier desires it for some private and improper purpose. He earnestly opposed any attempt at forced resumption. The law had been in force two years, and the country is two per cent, further from a gold standard than it was when the law was passed. The natural law of legislation is not unwise, and they will soon cover the twelve per cent, gap between gold and paper. Let us have the question to these natural laws. Referring to Dorsheimer, he said the West had followed the lead of New York too long already, and it is now time to assert the power of the mighty West. [Applause.]

Watterson, of Ky., urged the policy of supporting the committee report, signed by twenty-nine of its members, after careful consideration, and asserting the impolicy of overturning that by the excited action of the convention in its condition of excitement by the thirty-two, and not by the eight, who have produced here this dangerous question. He moved the previous question. Another scene of great confusion canned, many delegates asking to be heard, and one from Pennsylvania bitterly PAYOR OF RESUMPTION

DENOUNCING THE GAG LAW. DENOUNCING THE GAGLAW, and invisting on the freedom of debate.

Mr. Abbott, of N. J., asked a division of the question. He was in favor of the motion to strike out, but was opposed to inserting what was proposed, for he was for hard money.

The previous question was accompled.

Mr. Doolintie made a few remarks amid much disorder, in which he said victory or death depended on the question now before the convention, and he desired to move an amendment to the bending amendment. ion, and as amendment.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., demanded a vote by States on the main question, which having been divided,

ion.

A Texas delegate moved to clear the galleries.

As the Chair did not put the question he eviently did not understand.

The excitement was long-continued, with inreasing force and violence, a dozen gentlemen
beaking at once. PENNSYLVANIA RETIRED

for consultation.

Mr. Burch, of Tenn., wanted to know whether if a rote to strike out should prevail and the convention fail to insert the proposed substitute if the effect would be to leave the resumption act he effect would be to leave the resumption are or stand as it is.

The Chair answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Burch wanted to know, then, whether any parliamentary ledgerdemain could then cheat the convention out of an opportunity to have a square vote on the minority report.

rote on the minority report.

THE STATES WEEE CALLED

and the Chair announced the vote—ayes Zi2, noce 518; so the amendment was rejected. During the call the Chair stated that during the confusion preceding the call he changed his ruiling, and the pending question was not divided, therefore the pending question was in fact upon Ewing's motion both to strike out and insert.

Mr. Doolittle read an amendment, which he desired to propose, providing that any law substituted for the resumption act repeal shall previde only for very gradual resumption.

The Chair stated that under the operation of the previous question no amendment was in order, and the pending question now was upon the adoption of the committee's report. The rollwas called, and the only negative votes were Illinois, 3; Iowa, 3; Kansas, 6; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 8; Virginis, 1; West Virginis, 10; Indiana, 30, and Ohio, 20.

Before the vote was announced complaint was made by delegates on the floor that delegates were seated on the platform. Mr. Jacubs, of Brooklyn, was specially named as out of place near the Chair.

The President directed all not entitled to seats on the platform to take their proper places.

The Chair announced the vote, yeas 631, nays 3, so the report of the platform committee was adopted.

Mr. Doolittle moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted, in order to incorporate a proposition which he read, in favor of silver as a legal tender as well as gold, and the restoration of a double standard of gold and silver as just respective valuation. This was followed by his former proposition in favor of gradual resumption only.

Mr. McLane, of Md., moved the motion to reconconsider be tabled, and the midst of calls for a vote by States the Chair announced. "Oar ried."

At. Hurchins moved that the vote in favor of the platform be made unanimous, and assigned THE STATES WERE CALLED

ried."
Ar. Hutchins moved that the vote in favor of the platferm be made unanimous, and assigned his five minutes for debute to Mr. Oor, of N. Y., who, however, was interrupted by eatls to order, amid confusion, and was compelled to take his sent unheard.

Mr. McLane moved to nominate candidates for President, Japunguse 1, Adopted. Mr. McLane moved to nominate candidates for President. [Applause.] Adopted,
The roll of States was called to present their nominees. When Delaware was called Mr. Whiteley took the platform and nominated Thomas Francis Bayard, [cheers.] whom he culogized in glowing terms as a Democratic statesman and gentleman. [Applause.]
Mr. Williams, of Ind., presented the name of Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana (Great applause.) There was no fire in his rear. With him they would carry Indiana by twenty thousand.

Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, Great applause.] There was no fire in his rear. With him they would carry Indiana by twenty thousand.

Mr. Fuller, of Ill., seconded Hendricks' nomination eloquently and forcibly.

Bit. Campbell, of Tenm., by instruction of its convention, also seconded Hendricks, under whose lead Tennessee felt more confident of success than under any other.

Mr. Abbott, of N. J., presented Joel Parker's name in a ringing speech.

When New York was called there was great excitement, cheers and waving of fans. Senator Kernan expressed his sympathy with all that had been said of the gentlemen already presented here, but proceeded to urge the nomination of Mr. Tilden as a sure guarantee of success in the coming contest. Tilden's name was received with great cheers.

John Kelly, of N. Y., next took the pistform. An attempt was made to hiss him down.

A delegate. "There seems to be some geese in the hall." Cries of "Clear the galleries."

But with Kelly's first sentence complete order was restored until some one made the point that he was out of order unless made the point that he was out of order unless me intended to second Tilden's nomination, when ensued a scane of confusion, hisses and cells for "Kelly," "Relly."

Mr. Hutchins, of Mo., insisted upon order. He expected to vote for Tilden, but Kelly was entitled to be heard.

A delegate from Kanass demanded the scotching of the vipers who hiss. [Applause.]

Mr. Kelly finally proceeded, urging that the nomination of a Western candidate for President would secure Indiana and Oho in October, but if we lose those States, then it would be impossible to save New York in November.

Some one on the platform, interrupting, proposed three cheers for Tilden.

A delegate demanded his ejection, and the sergent at arms proceeded to eject him from his seat.

Mr. Kelly persisted in his right to the floor, despite the efforts to interrupt him by ealls of time

geant at arms proceeded to eject him from his seat.

Mr. Kelly persisted in his right to the floor, despite the efforts to interrupt him by calls of time and the failure of the Chair to enforce order.

Mr. Flournoy, of Va., seconded Tilden's nomination, as did also Mr. Herndon, of Terus.

M. Ewing, of Ohio, presented the name of the farmer statement, Wm. Allen.

Mr. Climer, of Pa., presented General Winneld S. Hancock in glowing terms. Gen. Brent, of La., seconded Hancock's nomination; also, Mr. Sexton, of Terus.

Mr. Smith, of Wis., seconded Tilden's nomination. tion.

Mr. Doolittle earnestly urged prudence, and said he did not believe Tilden could carry even New York in November unless Indians was carried in October. For this reason he favored Hendricks, who could carry Indians, and he feared Tilden could not.

The ballot being called for the clerk suddenly commenced calling the roll.

Allen, 56; Tilden, 46014; Parker, 18; Hancock S; Bayard, 27; Hendricks, 13314. TILDEN NOMINATED ON SECOND BALLOY. The whole vote on the second ballot was 738; necessary to a choice, 402. Tilden had 525; Allen, 54; Henoricks, 60; Hancock, 50; Bayard, 11; Thur-man, 12; Parker, 18.

ADJOURNED. The convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to more ow without balloting for Vice President.

The vote on the second ballot was 736, necessary to a choice 402. Titden had 535, Hendricks 60, Allen 54, Parker 18, Hanoock 59, Bayard 11, Thus. Annual Man 27.

Hefore the vote was announced Missouri asked if it was in orker for her to change her vote before the result was announced.

The Chair ruled it was.

Missouri asked for five minutes for consultation.

The Chair ruled it was.

Missouri asked for five minutes for consultation.
The taily cierks were fully ten minutes comparing their figures.

Meantime Missouri changed its vote to 16 for Tilden and 16 for Handock.

Six of the New Jersey delegates claimed their right to cast their individual votes for Tilden, usging—that the resolution under which they acted did not bind them beyond the first vote.

The New Jersey chairman contended he alone had the right to announce the vote.

Another New Jersey delegate asked the delegation leave to retire, insisting upon the right of individual voting.

Mr. Abbet, of N. J., said he hoped that the treachery.

The Chair. 'Order. Vote announced, 18 for Before the vate Parker."

Hefore the vote was announced Iowa changed her yote to 20 for Tilden, 2 for Hancock; Illinois changed her vote to 2i for Tilden, 18 for Hendricks.

A Virginia delegate complained that he had been deprived of his right to his individual vote by the announcement of the vote by the chairman of the delegation.

A virginia delegate company that a service been deprived of his right to his individual vote by the announcement of the vote by the chairman of the delegation.

Twenty delegates were on the floor at once, all striving to be heard.

North Carolina changed her vote to 19 for Tilden, I for Hancock.

Without waiting for the announcement from the Chair, the convention arese and gave long, tunultuous cheers. For ten minutes the excitement and noise almost drowned the music by the band. Various other States announced changes amid great confusion, including Delaware, who went solid for Tilden. Pennsylvania moved to make it unanimous, and indiana seconded Pennsylvania. The motion to make the nomination unanimous was adopted. A motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to dopted. A motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to norrow was carried at 8:20.

The Nomination Elsewhere.

MOBILE.

Mobile, Ala., June 28.—The news of Gov.
Tilden's nomination was received with the greatest enthusiasm by our people. A national salute
is now being fired here in honor of the event, and
congratulations are exchanged on all sides. RICHMOND.

of Tilden's nomination has been received here with the wildest demonstrations of delight. The Konservative Kampaign Klub is now firing a hundred guns in honor of the event. Large and enthusiastic crowds are assembled in and about the newspaper offices, and satisfaction is uni-versal. The above named club has just sent a congratulatory tekgram to Mr. Tilden. A Til-den club of young men has just organized. OHIO.

DAYTON, June 28.—The nomination of Tilden is received here by the Democrats with marked expressions of dissatisfaction. Some of them declare they will vote for Hayes. INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE June 28.—The nomination of Tilden is received with rejoicing by the Repub-licans, and with dissatisfaction by the Democratic

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The Enquirer, speaking of the nomination of Tilden, says the nomination will fall heavily upon Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other Western States. There will be a revulsion all along the centre, for the party, in its wisdom, has virtually abandoned these States. We prefer Tilden to Hayes, and shall advise the Democratic organizations to stand by the nominees.

The election of Tilden would signalize the triumph of certain Democratic principles. We shall feel it our duty to counsel harmony, for the organization of the Democratic party must be preserved. There is nothing for the Democratic party to do but close ranks and move forward to the music prepared at St. Louis. CINCINNATI, June 28 .- The Enquirer, speaking

red at St. Louis. THE TIMES says: "Whoever may be dissatisfied with the choice of Tilden, the Republicans: have me cause to find fault with it. The nomination means that Democrats have abandoned in advance all hope of carrying the October States and place their reliance on the solid South, with the addition of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and other States."

says the convention fought bitterly but briefly, and after filling all the St. Louis bar-rooms with riot for two or three days has placed an admirable candidate upon a bad platform. It was wise to nominate the strongest man, Whichever side wins we shall have a President of high personal character, excellent record, honest sympathies and associations.

character, excellent record, honest sympathies and associations.

THE "WORLD"

says Cincinnati gave the nation a candidate with out a purpose, and a platform without a meaning. St. Louis responds with a candidate with whose name is the symbol of reform, upon a platform which ineans a peaceful revolution in the conduct of the Government.

The Democratic party had a score of candidates—men like Bayard, Thurman, Parker, Alien, Gaston and English—tried and proved in high public trusts and devoted to the principles of Democratic honesty and loyalty to isw. The enemies of the Democratic party have tolled for months to identify the name Tilden alone with Democratic reform, and foolish friends of Governor Tilden blindly helped them in this work. It was possible that it might have been found necessary to select some other candidate at St. Louis, and then we should have had up hill work to show his name meant what our enemies have saved us the trouble of proving, that the name of Tilden means now the way is clear. The Republicans made Bristow mean reform for them, and Tilden reform for the Democracy.

Cincinnati trampled the name of Bristow under foot. St. Louis sets the name of Tilden in letters of light on the banners of a united Democracy.

The Stasts Zeitung is entirely satisfied with Tilden's nomination and the platform, and will support them cordially.

The Swa says it has been evident Tilden would be nominated for a long time past. We none the less thank God it is done. We care not for party, but in the interest of the country this nomination opens a way for escape from evils and dangers which threaten the Republic.

The Herald says: "It must be conceded by friends and enemies alike that Tilden has proved himself one of the ableat and most astute managers that ever appeared in American politics. Having never held but one important office, he lacks the Washington experience of Thurman, Hendricks and Bayard. His nomination, herefore, is a tribute to his character and capacity, and he may be proud, whether he wins or

How Tilden Received the News. ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Governor Tilden passed the day at the Executive Mansion, surrounded by the members of his household. He received by the we dispatches from St. Louis, and sent-mone there. This evening, when the Associated Press bulletin dispatch announcing simply Tilden nominated on the second ballet, was received it was sent up to the Executive Mansion. There were present with the Governor Comptroiler Robinson, State Engineer Van Buren, and four or five other friends. Mr. Newell took the dispatch, and read it aloud to the Governor. "Is that so," he inquired in the calmest tones, with not even a smile on his countenance. Subsequently the following dispatch was read:

This was also read to the Governor, who then exhibited signs of interest, and inquired if any one knew what the yote was, and what the platform contained. No one present could answere either question. The Governor then drew four or five of those present about him, and in a tone scarcely above a whisper, said: "I can tell you what has done this. The nomination was not made by the leaders of the party. It was the people who made it. They want reform. They have wanted it a long while, and in looking about they have become convinced that it is to be found here (pointing to himself.) They want lit; that is what they are after. They are sick of the corruptions and maladministration of their affairs. They want a change, and one for the better—a thorough reformation. You will find there will be a larger Germani vote polled next fall than ever, and it will be largely cast for the Democratic ticket. I know that."

Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, came into this world, alighting of the soil of New York, in 1813. He was a very d inutive baby, weighing only about six pounds at his birth, the major portion of this weight being included in his feet, which were notoriously large at that time, and have not recovered from the disease since. The first cridence of the precedity possessed by young Tilden was noticed when he was eleven days old. One morning, as the nurse possessed by young Tilden was noticed when he was sleven days old. One morning, as the nurse was dressing him, she let a pin slip into his young and tender meat about three quarters of an inch, and without wincing he pulled it out, wiped it off on his ear, and stuck it litto his pinafore, saying: "Take care of the pins, and the pincushions will take care of the pins, and the pincushions will take care of the pins, and the pincushions will take care of the pins." This was the first evidence of his wonderful inclination to reform and coonomy. When he became twentyone he was admitted to the bar of New York, and after several years of practice he amassed a fortune large enough to enable him to go into partnership with that well-known Christian gehtleman and philanthropist, William Tweed. Under the benign influence of this benevolent gentleman he found out the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum. He flourishes in the tolacco business, which the Boss managed financially strong, and when the Boss went up in politics. Samuel went out of the ping tobacco business, and slid grassfully with his spoils back into the old rute of the legal profession. By some mysterious political phenomenon he was selected in 1874 as the Democratic nomines for Governer of the Empire State. Tweed and Morrissey and several other well-known and serupulcusly pious men boosted

Receiving the News. The news was received in this city with moder ate enthusiasm. There was an eagerness to got the news—not that it was cared who the nominees would be, but every one wanted to know how the great fight in St. Louis: between the different clans would be settled. Knots and groups gath-

clang would be settled. Knots and groups gathered about the telegraph effices quite early in the affermone, and swelled into crowds as the evening approached.

Placards with the names of the different candidates in big letters and spaces for eight or ten ballets were posted in windows, and when the first now of figures were put in their places, announcing the first ballot a great many prophesied to the result of the balloting. Some thought of Blaine's success on the first ballot at Cindinati. When the news did come it was received with no unnival demonstration. One hundred guas were fired by the Debuccary of the city in Indiciary square. A great deal of talking was done, but very few hats were thrown in the cir. All was calm speculation. Some men get drust, and would have done the same thing if freelysebub had been nominated.

A Brilliant Centennial Celebration. Tresholm, on behalf of the committee of citizens made an address of welcome, in the course of Nothing but frequent intercourse, and that natural confidence and respect which rest upon acquaintance, can repress the agitators who for mitshlevous purposes and against the public good are parpetually striving to keep allve the passions which the late conflict aroused, and if this occasion is happity instrumental in promoting a better understanding between the sections, it will have accomplished its surposes and vindicated itsolaim.

which the late conflict aroused, and if this occason is happily instrumental in promoting a better
understanding between the sections, it will have
accomplished its nurposes and vindicated its claim
to nationality. The spirit of 1778, now croked, indicates a broad and solid ground on which all may
stand; for that spirit elevates duty above all
personal aims, it places the general and
permanent good of the people before all
local objects and temporary interests;
applied to the present state of the country it toobids us to cherish futile animoeties, or to brood
over disappointment, while it obliges us to honor
everywhere and at all times self-sacrificing devotion to duty. Never may the American people
case to reverence their dead of the late war, for
whether in blue or in gray these brave men laid
down their lives in obedience to what they felt to
be the impulse of honor and the call of their
country. The humble graves throughout the
land, on which year after year the garlands are
renewed by loving hands, will in time serve to
blind more closely together those of whose past
separation they are the évidence, and in another
Centennial our descendants will realize that our
yountry could not achieve her destiny without
passing through such trials. [Applause.]

In replying, Captain Noyes, of the Boston
light Infantry, said: One hundred years ago, in
storm and battle, the fisgs of the palmetto and
plue fleated together in defense of their principles and their native land, and now they are floatlug together again. [Applause.] It is good to be
here, and together to derive from the memory of
the past a guide for the future. The names of
of Sumpter, Rutledge and Marion are intervoven
with these of Hancock, Adams and Otts. And the
patriotism of these men would have been of no
avail but for the glorious victories of Eutaw, For
Moultrie, Lexington and Saratoga.

Since those days, bowever, in which our revolutionary aires were made is found in their desondants, and cach can respect and honor the
other. The same

GREAT BRITAIN.

William E. Gray Released. LONDON, June 27.—William E. Gray, the New York forger, was brought before Justice Sir Robert Lush, in the Court of Queen's Bench, at Attorney General notice in such cases. He would therefore detain Gray until the Home Office was communicated with. At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Lewis, of counsel for prisoner, produced a letter from the Home Office, saying that the Crown did not in-tend to instruct counsel to oppose the prisoner's release. tend to instruct counsel to oppose the prisoner's release.

Justice Lush remarked: "Well, the two months have expired," and indorsed the writ of hebess corpus. Gray then bowed to the Justice and walked out of court with his counsel.

VHAT THE FREEWAY, GRAY, SAYS OF HIS OPERA-Gray, the alleged forger, denies the truth of the sensational statements published in American newspapers, purporting to give an account of his career and transactions in New York and Europe.

THE NEW YORK BONDS. With regard to the New York county bonds, which he has been accused of forging, he says they were hypothecated against an open credit by a client whose name is at present reserved for the purposes of the defense. Gray says he had no idea that these bonds were invalid until the fact was discovered when he failed. HIS TRANSACTIONS IN EUROPE.

His TRANSACTIONS IN ELECTR.

He pronounces the statements regarding his operations in Europe in forged securities false, and declares he would not hesitate to return to New York for trial; provided he could rely upon the truthful evidence of men who were associated with him there.

Cordon of Troops on the Frontier.

PARIS; June 28.—La Liberte publishes a private elegram from Belgrade, which says that the guarded by strong cordons of troops. The Turks are at the Bosnian towns, Zworwick and Navi-bazas, with numerous cavalry.

LONDON, June 28.—A special telegram from Athens to the Times says accounts received there from Constantinople, dated June 22, state that nocturnal meetings are held in the incoques, at white comment Turks attend. Arms are being pure seed.

PRILADELPHIA, June 28.—The attendance at the Exhibition to-day was considerably better than yesterday. The committee on exhibitors, which was appointed at a meeting on Monday, Treasury. Proposals have been received from the customs department for a partial abolition of the grievences complained of, but they are not Brugsch Bey, the Egyptian commissioner, has been recalled by a cable dispatch from the Khedive. His recall is in consequence of the prospect of war between Turkey and Servia, and the expectation is that Egypt will be required to send a contingent.

An excursion of seventy-five members of the New York Press Club arrived here to-day. The West Point cadets, who arrived yesterday, have spent the day examining the different exhibits.

Blaine at Home. Arorsta, Mr., June 28 .- Mr. Blaine reached Aforsta, Mr., June 28.—Mr. Blaine reached his home this evening, having come through on a special car in twenty-aix hours from Washington. He was very much fatigued and exhausted by the journey, and was taken immediately to his residence, not being able to stop and receive the congratulations of the large number of friends who had assembled at the railway station to welcome him. He is now under the care of his family physician.

Philadelphia Republicans. PHILADELPHIA, June 38.—The City Republican convention to-day nominated the following candidates for Congress: First district, Chapman Freeman; Second district, Charles O'Neill; Third district, Benjamin L. Berry; Fourth district, Wm. D. Kelley; Fifth district, A. C. Harmer.

The employees of the yard were considerably exercised yesterday over the receipt of orders by the commandant to close the establishment on Friday afternoon. Clerks, watehmen, steam fire apparatus men, mechanics and laborers are to regard themselves furloughed from that time should Congress fast to pass the naval appropriation bill, and the machinery must lie idle, and things go to rack and ruin generally, on account of the failure of the ex-rebel Congress to appropriate the necessary funds to carry on work. The police and fire department of the yard, in the event of its being closed, will be reorganized as follows: The marines are to de patrol duty, and machinists will be detailed from the ships in commission to look out for the steam fire engise in case of fire, while the sailors will take the place of the regular ship-keepers on vessels laid up in ordinary. They will also step into the place vacated by the stablemen, to feed and care for the Government horses and each. Jack will also they the stablemen, to feed and care for the Government horses and each. Jack will also they have to exercise the animals around the yard, and present the nevel sight of a blue-jacket on horseback. The gates will the closed, and the Centennial visitor will have to be content with a peep through the bars. This is Democracy with a ventowner.

INVESTIGATION OF MR. CLAPP

SILVER COIN A LEGAL TENDER THE SPEECH OF SENATOR JONES

MR. MORTON ON THE CURRENCY

WORK OF COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

for the relief of the mail contractor on route No. 19,219, in Tennessee, from committee, with an amendment. The amendment was adopted and amendment. The amendment was adopted an the bill passed. Mr. INGALLS asked the present consideration

of House hill providing for the sale of Indian land in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disper tion of the proceeds of the sale, reported Committee on Indian Affairs. Passed. Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privi leges and Elections, submitted a report in the atter of the Congressional printer, with a reso-lution that the Committee on Printing be direct

ENVESTIGATE THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF A. W Banking and Currency, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill for the issue of silver and amendments to the bill for the issue of silver and moved a concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. PAYNE explained the bill.

Mr. RANDALL said that this bill was in the direction of contraction, and it was therefore acceptable to the hard-money men. It did not provide for a sufficient amount of subsidiary silver coin, and therefore the bill was defective. The business of the country required at least fifty millions of subsidiary coin, and emoarrasment will come unless more coin is provided for.

Mr. KASSON said the twenty million bill was now in the Senate, but they would not pass it, and this bill for the issue of ten millions was a matter of immediate necessity. The other question could be attended to afterwards.

The first amendment of the Senate was to strike out the word—"now" in the first section, so as to allow the issue of coin in the Treasury and not to limit it to what is "now" is the Treasury and not to limit it to what is "now" is the Treasury.

Mr. RANDALL resisted this and wanted to move to recomsider the main question, so as to test the senies of the House on the question of the issue of a larger amount.

Mr. KASSON said the committee had passed Adopted.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition of the Ger man Veteran Union of the District of Columbia asking an amendment of the pention laws.

At 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. HOWE, the Sen After an executive session of twenty minutes

Mr. MORTON said that for the past few years the Senate had heard much about a uniform currency, a standard of value, but the bill proposed a multiform currency, with two standards of value. The enormous increase of production and the facilities for separating it had so largely increased the supply and depreciated the value of silver that it could not be regained. Its value must depend upon the demand. It had been demonetized by England and Germany, and other nations might follow.

The proposition of the bill was to flood the country with a coin that was worth but eighty-five cents on the dollar—a legal tender for any sum under twenty dollars, including duts to the Government. A majority of the business transactions of the country were noder twenty dollars. Mr. MORTON said that for the past few years

THE NEEDS OF BUSINESS.

This was rejected on a count, but, as no quorum had voted, the yeas and nays were demanded, and the amendment was then rejected—yeas 60, nays 705.

Mr. RANDALL, then moved to reconsider the jast vote, and said he would then move to concur with an amendment putting on as additional sectional twenty millions of subsidiary coin, to be coined from builton purchased in open market.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. RANDALL then offered his amendment.

CAME TO PAY ITS DEBTS.

It must pay in coin worth one hundred cents on the dollar. It would not do, he said, to have one currency for the poor and another for the rich. The peorer currency was for the poor and the richer for the rich. The proposition looked to him like an abandonment of the idea of ever redeeming the greenbacks in god coin. The rag baby was a plump, healthy baby, and it was now proposed to substitute for it the sliver baby, a little fellow that could do no harm, because it was so small. He was willing to make sliver conn a legal tender, but he wanted sliver enough put into it to make it worth a dollar. To put but eighty-five cents' worth is to it was a fraud upon its face, that need only to be mentioned to be understood. The bill recognized the inferiority of the sliver coin by prohibiling its use in the payment of customs or the interest on the public debt. The passage of the bill would be understood by the public, he said, to be a proposition to redeem greenbacks in sliver or rese. of its value, at eighty-five cents or less on the dollar. His impression was that sliver must continue to decline, and if the two coins were started now of equal value, in a few years the sliver declining would make it the inferior coin that would drive the superfor coin out of circulation.

There must be but one atsandard of walue. There can be but one, and that standard on make.

Mr. JUNES, of Nov., offered amendments make.

MIT. JUNES, of Nev., offered amendments making

SILVER COIN A LEGAL TENDER

for all amounts, except customs duties and debts
contracted to be paid in gold, and provides that
owners of buillon shall receive silver coin for the
same, paying the actual cost of manufacture. He
then proceeded to address the Senate, denying
that the silver had fluctuated, as had been represented, and holding that the fluctuation had been
in the value of gold and greenbacks, in which it
was quoted. But few of the nations, he said, had
a single standard of gold values; most nations had
the double standard or single silver standard. He
argued that the present unprecedented, high
value of gold was an abnormal condition of the
market, brought about by peculiar legislation,
and that the standard of three centuries in the
relations of gold and silver should be taken as
the normal relation of velues, which since the
discovery of America, had been, with silght variations, fifteen and a half to one. When England,
in 1816, made gold the single standard, gold was
alightly below the standard, and she therefore
took the cheaper metal. When Germany undertook to follow the example gold rapidly appreciated, until it took eighteen pounds of aliver to
buy one of gold. Had the nations of Europe been
on a specie basis they would have absorbed the
surplus silver of Germany; but most of them, like
the United States, had suspended specie payments, and the demand for silver was therefore
limited.

The silver dollar was, he argued, equal in value
to the paper dollar, and therefore no injustice
was done to either the debtor or creditor classes.
He favored the policy which had been pursued by
the Government from 1702, and amended in 1801,
of a double standard with a relative value of is
to 1. That the silver mines of the country would
by increased production make a-change of value
was the merest chimers. The fluctuations in the
production of gold had been far greater than that
of silver, the latter having far more closely than
gold retained its relati SILVER COIN A LEGAL TENDER

ver was the standard of value such was not the case.

The establishment of the single standard of value would increase the demand and value of gold, and no one would dare incur a debt not showing what its value may be when his debt became due. The whole credit system would be destroyed, and failure and distress would follow.

He opposed all systems of royalty and seigniorage, and believed the holder of the builton should receive its full value as of any other commodity. THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER WAS REGULAR,

receive its full value as of any other commodity.

THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER WAS REQUEAR, being the result of organized labor and competition, while the gold production was haphasard and fluctuating, the result of placer mining and accidental discovery. Hence there was a uniformity of value in silver not found in gold. He reviewed the history of the silver dollar from the earliest history of the country, and taid it had been the dollar of the country until driven out by the pernicious legislation of 1833 and 1874.

He argued that the resumption of specie payments by the United States would restore the relative value, by causing gold to fall from 18 to 1874, as it was when the silver of Germany was drawn out of that country. He expressed the opinion that the resumption of payments in gold would never take place, at the present weight of the gold coin, without a repudiation of many of the debts of the country.

Mr. JONES took Issue with Mr. Eduninos as to the use of silver for the arts, and claimed that the statistics showed that one half the annual product of the mines of the world was consumed in the arts. The silver now being shaken on by the nations of Europe would have to be called back, for there was not silver enough in those countries to meet their irredeemable paper currency. He charged upon the demonetization of silver be begind the commercial fluctuations of the world fer the past half century. The change of the value of the gold eagle in 1834, he said was an argument showing that aliver was the real standard.

He maintained that debts payable in coin, contracted prior to the legislation of 1873, might be paid in gold or silver, both of which were legal coins of the country at that date, and that there was nothing in the law prohibiting the use of silver dollars in such payment.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., said he had hoped that the Senator from Nevada would have proposed some amendment that would provide a silver dollar whose value was not depreciate!

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., said he had hoped that the Senator

LOWER THAN THE GREENBACKS.

There had been but eight million silver dollars issued since the foundation of the Government, and now it was proposed to issue an unlimited number, or he believed the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SRIMMARN] said limited somehow by the sinking fund.

Mr. SREERMAN said that not a silver dollar could be issued until a greenback was surrendered to the sinking fund. If the greenback was more valuable it would not be surrendered, yet he knew, and the Senator knew, that there were demands for twelve millions of silver awaiting the action of Congress.

ment to make the silver coin approximate in value the gold coin.

Mr. SHERMAN reviewed the action of Congress in relation to the silver coin, and said that the coin issued at this time—the silver coin of the United States—was of more value intrinsically than that of any country in the world.

Mr. EDMUNDS questioned the propriety or authority to make silver a legal tender, and asked what right they had to say that a man must take a certain number of grains of silver for a dellar.

Mr. LOGAN asked what right they had to say he should take a certain piece of paper.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that was a question no day at 1:30 p. m. The best class of our citizen took advantage of this excellent opportunity witness the wonders of the great Exposition. The excursion was a complete success. A Louisiana wife tried to poisen herself be-cause her husband, in a prayer-meeting, had fer-vently said amen to the petition of a girl of whom , she war jealous.

hat it would never sustain any in time of peace.

Mr. LOGAN favored the silver dollar, because it was the money of the Constitution. Because it could be made money as well as gold; because it has the production of our country, and because the people of the country demanded it. He domouned the law of 1873 as a trick of legislation has been the people of the country were defrauded by which the people of the country were defrauded by which the people of the country were defrauded.

with the House rejection to the Senate amendments.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the Senate adhered to its amendments, and Mesers. Altreon,
Locax and Thurman were appointed conferes
on the part of the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution directing the
payment of the funeral expenses of Franderick
Peck, late a page in the Senate, and the bills for
medical and strigeful attendance of L. D. Culler,
recently injured by an applosion of gas in one of
the rooms of the Capitol.

A vote on the pending amendment resulted
yeas 18, nays 14.

No quorum voting, the Senate, on motion of Mr.
SARGENT, at 5 o clock, adjourned. MULLIGAN AND THE BLAINE LETTERS NEW MEXICO NOT TO BE ADMITTED

COMMITTER OF CONFERENCE.

be wasted. It was finally sent to a confere

Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, from the Committee or

the sense of the House on the question of the issue of a larger amount.

Mr. KANSON said the committee had passed upon both of Mr. RANDALL's bills, but because they did not report them all in one he was trying to defeat this one.

On agreeing to the amendment the yeas and nays were ordered.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 83, nays 98. The next amendment was the one declaring that the trade deliar should not be a legal tender, and limiting its issue to

THE NEEDS OF BUSINESS

ment.

Mr. LANDERS, of Ind., offered a further amendment, giving authority to coin the silver dollar of the standard in use in 1861, and making it a legal tender for all debts.

On this the yeas and nays were demanded and the amendment was adopted by—yeas 110 to nays M.

The question then recurred on Mr. Randart's amendment, and it was also agreed to—yeas 110, nays 45.

tion unworthy a member of this House.
The House then resumed the consideration of
the Geneva award bill.
Mr. JENKS, of Pa., addressed the House on
the bill.

the bill.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Kansas, the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas, and it was passed.

On motion of Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo., the Senate bills for repaying Pennsylvania avenue and for taxation in the Bistrict of Columbia were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the District Committee.

ELIGIMUS BONUM, MALUM REJICIMUS.

Session of the National Eclectic Medical As-

VISITING THE PRESIDENT. Yesterday morning the members of the asso-ciation proceeded in a body to the Executive Man ion, to pay their respects to President Grant They were received by the President, and a fer

Some Immediate Action Necessary.

the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives, by the District Commissioners, inviting attention to the accompanying letter of the engineer in charge of public works of this District, in relation to the condition of the streets.

They state that "the condition of the streets indicated in this latter when he was a state of the letter was a state of the

triet, in relation to the condition of the streets. They state that "the condition of the streets indicated in this letter is such as to render some immediate action necessary. The wooden pavements specified have become practically impassable for carriages, and the other improvements of the streets will now suffer from the condition of the streets will now suffer from the condition of the carriageways; while the concrete pavements mentioned, for want of resurtatings at a cost of about \$1 per square yard, are falling to pieces, and will soon become worthless, indicting a serious loss. Anticipating this state of affairs, the Commissioners had husbanded the funds appropriated at the last session of Congress for the purpose of improvement and repair, in order to meet in a large degree this outlay; but the resolution of Congress, March 14th last, requiring them to pay the interest due February upon the 3.th bonded debt, deprived them of the money, and the District treasury is consequently without funds to pay for the repairs now so imperatively needed. The restoration to the District treasury of the sum taken to pay the interest above referred to amounting to \$200,000, together with the amount estimated for by the Commissioners as required for repairs during the fiscal year ending Jung 30, 1871, and submitted to you in heir estimate for the expenses of that year, would enable the Commissioners to make the most needed repairs, and by this present outlay to save far heavier expenditures in the immediate future. This subject is again respectfully commended to you as one requiring your prompt and serious attention."

ferees on the part of the House

Mulligan and the Blaine Letters. James Mulligan, the witness, who is here, says that, so far as his memory goes, the letters read by Mr. Blaine in the Heuse are exact copies of HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ATKINS, of Tenn., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the army appro-priation bill and moved non-concurrence in the Senate amendments and the appointment of a he originals. The District Tax and Avenue Paving Bills.

The House District Committee will sak for the appointment of conference committees on the Disavenue. This action on their part is taken with a view of compromising differences and expediting the passage of the bills. opposed on the ground that too much time would The Centennial Visit. and HURLBUT of Ill., were appointed the con

The House Centennial Committee favors the proposition that Congress shall visit Philadel-shia and assemble at Independence Hall on the fourth day of July. There is a growing impres-sion that both Houses will agree to the resolu-tion and attend in a body.

New Mexico Not to be Admitted. The House Committee on Territories, at its neeting yesterday, agreed to postpone consid-ration of the bill to admit New Mexico as a tate until December 15. This is accepted on all ands as equivalent to a defeat of the bill so far

as this Congress is concerned. It will probably not come up again till December, 1877. The Visitors at the Capitol. Washington has for some time been filled with isitors to the Centennial Exhibition, who go this visitors to the Centennial Exhibition, who go this way to Philadelphia, and foreigners making the tour of this country. As a consequence, the Western and Southern members of Congress especially have their hands full in showing their

onstituents the sights. Some of them say the hing has already become "a bore." The Belknap Impeachment Trial. tifving witnesses to appear before the Senate July 6 and testify in the Belknap impeachment matter, it is quite probable that that body will prefer to disperse to cooler retreats than the Sen-

ate Chamber, and postpone the trial till Novem-The Judge Wylie Investigation Mr. O. D. Barrett yesterday recumed his testi-nous before the committee investigating charges he opinion that Judge Wylie was stro he opinion that Judge Wylie was strongly preju-iced against his client, Grant. He said that the dieed against his client, Grant. He said that the time given Grant to file answers to the bill in equity was too short, aithough it did not appear that any request for more time was ever made. The greater part of his testimony was a more recital of the points at issue in the several cases of Grant. The committee adjourned until Friday morning.

The name of Albert N. Wyman, esq., the pres-nt Assistant Treasurer, was sent to the Senato exterday for confirmation to be United States freasurer, vice John C. New, resigned. It is unerstood that this nomination was made not only a recognition of Mr. Wyman's valuable services in the past, which have been sufficient to entitle him to promotion, but at the suggestion of Representative McDougall, of New York, who had been tendered the place by President Grant. Mr. McDougail declined the office for response entitally McDougail declined the office for rearous entreis antisfactory to his friends. Mr. Wyman's nom nation is most judiclous, and as it is in the dire-tine of civil service reform, or promotion, the should be no delay in its confirmation.

amendment, and it mays 45.

The Senate amendments as amended were then concurred in.

Mr. FOSTER suggested that the bill should go to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RANDALL. That embraces an insinua-The Silver Question in Congress.

The Senate came near a vote on its silver bill yesterday, the main point being the logal-tender feature of the proposed silver dollar. The bill will be apt to pass in some shape to-day.

The bill passed by the House may be described, in brief, like this: The House passed a bill for temporary purposes, to issue ten millions of silver coin, from silver sow in the Treasury, in exchange for legal tenders. The Senate agreed to that, striking out the word "now," and adding a provision divesting the trade dollar of its legal-tender quality. Yesterday the House disagreed to the first Senate amendment and accepted the second, with a long amendment authorising the issue of twenty millions more. This amendment is what they call the Randall bill, making permanent provision for the issue of aliver.

It passed the House some time ago, and is incorporated in the bill now pending before the Senate. It is all right, but the mischief comes in by the adoption by the House of Landers' amendment authorising the coinage and issue of a silver dollar with unlimited legal tender, payable as interest on the public debt and receivable for customs dues. There is in the Senate bill provision for a silver dollar with its legal tender, payable as interest on the public debt and receivable for customs dues. There is in the Senate bill provision for a silver dollar with its legal tender innited to \$20, and it is difficult to see how a snarl can be prevented in the matter. However, the whole subject will probably be remanded to a conference committee and straightened out, for both Houses are in earnest in the effort to pass a silver bill. The Silver Question in Congress. seciation.

The National Eclectic Medical Association held the second day's session of its annual meeting yesterday at Willard's hotel. Vice President H. W. Geddes called the association to order.

The treasurer's report was received and referred to the finance committee.

from Dr. Potter, of Ohio.

The committee on credentials reported favorably on the names of Drs. K. Eiton Warner, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. L. Knowles, Vandalia, Ill.; S. S. Stouper, Manheim, Pa., and C. W. Payne, Philadelphia, Pa., and those gentlemen were admitted to membership.

At the afternoon session Dr. Hindeman, of Liverpool, England, was proposed as an honorary member, and his name was referred to the committee on credentials. Papers were read on "Diseases of the Respiratory Organ," "Action of Medicine in the System," "New Remedies," "Bluesases of Fensales," read by Dr. R. W. Geddes; "Materia Medica," "Gynacoology," read for Dr. A. L. Clark, of Chicago; "The Present Status of Eelectio Medicine in Missouri," read by Dr. George H. Field; "Remedies, their Therapeutical Action," read by Dr. D. E. Smith, of Brooklyn, "Theory and Practice of Medicine," by J. R. Borland, of Pennsylvanis.

An electoral committee, representing thirteen States, was appointed, as follows: O. H. P. Shoomaker, Iowa; J. A. Munk, Missouri; J. B. Denman, Illinois; E. Blackman, Michigan: H. W. Taylor, Indiana; Henry Parker, Ohio; J. R. Goody, Rhode Island; H. A. Hildreth, New Hampshire; H. D. West, Massachusetts; Dr. O'Neal, Pennsylvania; A. B. Munn, Connecticut; R. S. Newton, New York; D. P. Booden, New Jersey. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, asking for an investigation, by a Senate committee, into the management of his office, yesterday made a report. They say that the office of Congressional Printer is one which pertains equally to both Houses of Congress and to the whole Government, although under the law he is elected by the Senate. The committee say they have nothing to do with Mr. Clapp's complaint against the conduct of the House committee by which he has been inventigated, and can pass no judgment upon it; but as he was elected by, and is removable at the pleasure of the Senate, his request for an examination by a committee of this body should be granted.

The report continues: "The committee are further of opinion that any investigation by a committee of the Senate tending to affect the official conduct and character of a public efficer should be conducted with open doors; that the officer whose character is likely to be affected may have the opportunity of being present with counsel, if he chooses, and cross-examining the witnesses and bringing others in his defense, to the end that a fair investigation may be had and no injustice done. Such investigation should be conducted occording to the generally-recognised principles of evidence and the usages of courts which long experience has shown are calculated to develop the truth, convict the guilty and protect the Innocent.

"A committee of investigation appointed by the Senate should not be a lawless body, with power to truth only of the guilty and protect the innocent.

"A committee of investigation appointed by the Senate should not be a lawless body, with power to frample upon private rights which the law has never given to the courts, nor to blacken reputation with that sort of widence which the law has never given to the courts, nor to blacken reputation with that sort of widence which the law has never given to the courts, nor to blacken reputation with that sort o The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions, to whom was referred the memorial of A. R. S. Newton, New York; D. P. Booden, New Jersey.

The committee retired and after consultation reported the following list of officers: President, O. H. P. Shoomaker, of lowa; first vice president, S. B. Munn, Connecticut; second vice president, L. H. Horden, New Jersey; third vice president, L. H. Horden, New Jersey; third vice president, L. A. Munk, Missouri; recording secretary, Alexander Wilder, New York; corresponding secretary, W. Hope Davis, Illinois; treasurer, James Anton, Ohio.

The committee also recommended that the next annual meeting of the association be held at Pittsburg, June 6, 1877. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

A committee was appointed to conduct the newly-elected officers to their seats, and the latter assumed their duties immediately.

Other papers were read, and in the course of the evening the annual address was delivered in Willard's hall by Dr. Paul W. Allen, The association will probably adjourn to-day.

Hon. Eugene Hale returned yesterday in fine spirits, evidently feeling good over his renomination to Congress. The Republican convention called to nominate

Falling of a House. sor to Hon. W. A. Burleigh, of Maine,

Falling of a House.

For several days laborers have been at work under a two-story brick house, No. 725 Ninth street northwest, in excavating a cellar. The house had been underpinned, but the workmen due too carelessly about the foundations. No support was left beneath the brickwork, and the house tumbled in with a loud crash about 420 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Just before the walls fell one of the several workmen about the building, and in the cellar, noticed that the wooden underpinning was giving away, and he gave the alarm just in time for all to escape uninjured. All of the walls of the building fell in except the back wall, a portion of which remains standing. The building is the property of August Wurdman. A contractor named Tilliger was doing the excavating work.

Horatio Eddy, of the materializing Eddys, has gone into the spirit photograph business. Italy now has the most powerful war vessel in the world, the Duflio, carrying 100-ton cannons. Somebody saks Beecher, "Shall we always re-member our sins!" and he answers, "We doubt whether the soul will ever reach a state in which it will not feel some pang of regret for sin."

The Uties Conkling Club had seven hundred members previous to the Cincinnati convention, and seven were present at the meeting when it was changed to the Hayes and Wheeler Club. Judge Petit of the Supreme Court of Indians, got drunk and blackguarded a street preacher. The clergyman prayed for the "miguided man," and his honor thereupon committed a violent as

Ten years ago Levi Troot offended Harrison White, in Greenfield, Mass., and soon afterwards left that part of the country. Lately Troot returned to Greenfield, and White, still holding a gradge, stabbed him nearly to death.